pontine angle. One was the central localization of a generalized neurofibromatosis, the other recurring in conjunction with multiple fibromata of the meninges. In both cases, the pontine tumors were intimately connected with the acoustic nerves and attained the size of horse-chestnuts. Attention is called to the frequency of tumors arising in this locality, springing most commonly from the eighth nerve, but also from the fifth, seventh and other bulbar nerves. Histologically the neurofibromata are most frequent, but gliomata also occur. Normally elongations of glia may be traced for about one cm. in the extra-medullary portion of the nerve-roots. The growth fills in the cerebello-pontine angle (*cerebellarbrüken winkel*) and produces a more or less characteristic syndrome. The most important and most constant symptom is an auditory paresthesia or paralysis, but this may occur late. Headache is usually occipital, but may be frontal, and rarely crossed frontal headache has been observed. The latter due to irritation of an anterior cerebellar peduncle. Common symptoms are facial paralysis, trigeminal neuralgia, cerebellar ataxia, nystagmus, rarely paralysis of the associated ocular movements. Peculiar forms of dysarthria and vasomotor disturbances have also been noted. Hemiplegia may be absent, but if present, is usually on the same side as the tumor (centro-lateral pressure against the base of the skull). It has, however, been observed on the opposite side. Tumors in this locality may simulate some of the following clinical pictures: bulbar paralysis, Meníère's disease, paraplegia, aneurism, lues cerebri, and hysteria in an initial stage. J. RAMSAY HUNT (New York).

Rivista di Patologia Nervosa e Mentale.

(1902, Vol. 7, fasc. 8, August.

1. Upon Indirect Secondary Atrophy of the Nervous Elements. E. TANZI.
2. Polyclonia in Dementia Paralytica. R. LAMBRANZI.

1. *Secondary Atrophy of Nerve Elements.*—The author reviews the literature of this subject and contributes a description of his findings in the experimental study of neuronic atrophy from functional inertia through suppression of a given function from birth. Enucleation of the eyes was practised in newborn rabbits and dogs; the animals being killed from six months to a year after operation, and the condition of the visual center studied macroscopically and microscopically. The findings are minutely described in these as well as in the case of an anophthalmic dog. The salient points in the conclusions drawn are that lesions of the nervous system of the newborn animal induce complete degeneration solely in those neurones which are directly injured. Those neurones which are simply in relation with the injured, but are not themselves involved, undergo a process of atrophy but are never entirely destroyed. As suppression of functional stimulus is incapable of causing disappearance of cells, but can only render them atrophic or arrest their development, it may be inferred that every nerve-cell has hereditary power to attain a certain degree of development and to this hereditary development is added that which is derived from its anatomical connection and consequent functional activity. Such complement of the ontogenetic development is greater in the higher order of animals which have a more "plastic" cerebral cortex and are capable of greater development. It may be inferred also that the higher orders of nervous centers are the most susceptible to the influence of suppression of functional stimuli.

2. *Polyclonia in Dementia Paralytica.*—This article follows a line of argument presented in a previous work, tending to show that myoclonia

has its origin in a deviation from the normal in the cerebral cortex. A case reported by the author in which myoclonia was the initial symptom, followed by exaggerated patellar reflex, myosis, spastic gait and psychic dulness with gradual development of a typical dementia paralytica, lends support to the author's theory of the cerebral origin of polyclonia.

(1902, Vol. 7, fasc. 9, September.)

1. Upon the Presence of Neuroglia in the Choroid Plexuses. C. CATÓLA.
2. Changes in the Nerve-cells in Acute and Chronic Iodoform Poisoning. R. GIANI and E. LIGORIO.
3. Contribution to the Study of the Hygric Illusion. E. RAVENNA and T. MONTAGNINI.
4. The Fasciculus of Pick. F. UGOLOTTI.

1. *Neuroglia in the Choroid Plexuses.*—In a former article, the author has published the report of a glioma at the level of the choroid plexuses of the fourth ventricle. To prove the theory then advanced as to its development from neuroglia normally existing in the choroid plexuses, he has studied numerous microscopical specimens of the choroids and has determined the existence of a delicate layer of neuroglia beneath the ependymal layer in nearly every instance.

2. *Changes in the Nerve-cell in Iodoform Poisoning.*—A report of the condition found in animals after death from acute poisoning by means of large injections of iodoform with glycerine or olive oil, and from chronic poisoning by means of small doses repeated at intervals of three or four days. For full details the reader is referred to the original article; suffice it to say that no part of the cerebrospinal system was exempt from the noxious influence of the drug; cellular degeneration and chromatolysis being widespread.

3. *Contribution to the Study of the Hygric Illusion.*—An interesting case, in which hygric illusions were a prominent characteristic, is reported by the authors, who discuss the center to which such illusions are referred and, from the findings at autopsy in the present case, consisting in various deviations from the normal in the hippocampal convolution, contribute further support to the hypothesis that hygric illusions may be referred to that area.

4. The Fasciculus of Pick.—This anomalous fasciculus has been found in the medulla oblongata by the author in three cases out of twenty-six. Its point of greatest size was found at a level with the decussation of the pyramidal tracts, from which point it decreased toward the inferior portion of the bulb. Ugolotti leans to the belief of Hoche that the fibers of the fasciculus are derived from the pyramidal tracts. The question of their distribution is taken up, but no definite conclusion is reached.

FIELDING (New York).

Nouvelle Iconographie de la Salpêtrière.

(15th Year, No. 3, May-June, 1902.)

1. Three Cases of Cerebral Neoplasm. G. BALLET and ARMOND-DELILLE.
2. Description of a Case of a Rare Monstrosity of a Face and Head. HAUSHALTER and BRIQUEL.
3. Psychasthénic Syndrome of Akathesia. F. RAYMOND and PIERRE JANET.
4. Biological Life of a Xypophagus. VASCHIDE AND VURPAS.
5. A Case of Hemimelia of the Right Lower Extremity, Studied by Means of a Radiograph. INFROIT and HEITZ.
6. A Case of Eunuchism of a Family Type. P. SAINTON.
7. Vesical Calculi in Holland. BOLK and MAYET.